

Duality formulas of the Special Values of Multiple Polylogarithms

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Abstract

The special values of multiple polylogarithms, which include multiple zeta values, appear in several fields of mathematics and physics. Many kinds of their linear relations are investigated as well as their algebraic relations. From the viewpoint of a connection matrix of Fuchsian equations, two kinds of duality of these values are derived.

1 Introduction

In [2] the multiple polylogarithm is defined by

$$\lambda \left(\begin{matrix} s_1 & \cdots & s_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{matrix} \right) = \sum_{m_1=k}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1 > m_2 > \cdots > m_k > 0} \frac{b_1^{-(m_1-m_2)} \cdots b_{k-1}^{-(m_{k-1}-m_k)} b_k^{-m_k}}{m_1^{s_1} \cdots m_{k-1}^{s_{k-1}} m_k^{s_k}},$$

and many relations, reductions, and explicit evaluations of special values of them are investigated. In [1] a class of the special values of the multiple polylogarithm are called multiple L -values. For any $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, we put $R_m = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ and $\zeta_m = e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}/m}$. The multiple L -value of positive integers k_i and $a_i \in R_m$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) is defined by

$$L(k_1, \dots, k_r; a_1, \dots, a_r) = \lambda \left(\begin{matrix} k_1 & \cdots & k_{r-1} & k_r \\ \zeta_m^{-a_1} & \cdots & \zeta_m^{-a_{r-1}} & \zeta_m^{-a_r} \end{matrix} \right).$$

In particular the case $m = 1$ is known as multiple zeta values

$$\zeta(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r) = \sum_{m_1 > m_2 > \cdots > m_r > 0} \frac{1}{m_1^{k_1} m_2^{k_2} \cdots m_r^{k_r}},$$

and many kinds of relations and properties are discovered. Also the case $m = 6$ is discussed in [3] from the point of view of quantum field theory and

some relations are obtained. The main purpose of the study of these values is to discover all the linear relations explicitly.

In [4] the KZ associator $\Phi(X, Y)$ is defined by

$$\Phi(X, Y) = G_1^{-1}(z)G_0(z),$$

where G_0 and G_1 are the solutions of the Fuchsian equation called the formal KZ equation

$$\frac{dG}{dz} = \left(\frac{X}{z} + \frac{Y}{z-1} \right) G, \quad G(z) \in \mathbb{C}\langle\langle X, Y \rangle\rangle, \quad (1)$$

characterized by the following asymptotic properties respectively:

$$G_0(z) \times z^{-X} \rightarrow 1 \quad (z \rightarrow 0) \quad \text{and} \quad G_1(z) \times (1-z)^{-Y} \rightarrow 1 \quad (z \rightarrow 1).$$

Here $z^{-X} = \exp(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-X \log z)^n / n!)$ and so on. It is conjectured that all the relations for multiple zeta values can be deduced from the relations which the KZ associator satisfies. So the KZ associator is a very important generating function of multiple zeta values. For example, the coefficients of the relation

$$\Phi(X, Y)^{-1} = \Phi(Y, X) \quad (2)$$

give rise to the duality formula for multiple zeta values. From this point of view some studies have been developed (c.f. [6, 5, 9]).

In this paper we consider the next generalization of the KZ associator. Using the connection matrices of specified solutions, we investigate the relations among the special values of multiple polylogarithms including multiple L -values. For any finite subset $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{C}$ we define the generalization of the formal KZ equation as follows:

$$\frac{dH}{dz} = \left(\sum_{a \in \Sigma} \frac{X_a}{z-a} \right) H, \quad H(z) \in \mathbb{C}\langle\langle X_a; a \in \Sigma \rangle\rangle. \quad (3)$$

This differential equation is also Fuchsian with singular points $\Sigma \cup \{\infty\}$, so for any $a, b \in \Sigma$ there is a unique local solution $H_{\Sigma}^{ab}(z)$ with the asymptotic property

$$H_{\Sigma}^{ab}(z) \times \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right)^{-X_b} \longrightarrow 1 \quad (z \rightarrow b).$$

Then we define the connection matrix $\Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) \in \mathbb{C}\langle\langle X_c; c \in \Sigma \rangle\rangle$ by

$$\Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) = H_{\Sigma}^{ba}(z)^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab}(z).$$

This connection matrix is the counterpart of the KZ associator.

This article is organized as follows: In Section 2 the shuffle algebra w.r.t. (3) is defined and some properties are described. In Section 3 by using the shuffle algebra, we define the multiple polylogarithms and construct the solutions of (3). Comparing the two evaluations of the ratio of solutions, we obtain the linear relations of special values of multiple polylogarithms. In Section 4 we derive the dual and closed formula of the linear relations of special values of multiple polylogarithms from the symmetry of singular points of (3).

2 Shuffle Algebra

Following [8, 1], we introduce the shuffle algebra and its properties. We define a non-commutative polynomial algebra $\mathcal{A}_\Sigma := \mathbb{C}\langle x_a; a \in \Sigma \rangle$, and call the elements $\{x_a; a \in \Sigma\}$ letters and the monomials in \mathcal{A}_Σ words. The weight of the word is defined as the total number of letters which appear in it. In this algebra we define the shuffle product “ \sqcup ” recursively as follows:

1. $w \sqcup 1 = 1 \sqcup w = w$,
2. $l_1 w_1 \sqcup l_2 w_2 = l_1(w_1 \sqcup l_2 w_2) + l_2(l_1 w_1 \sqcup w_2)$,

where l_1 and l_2 are letters, and w_1, w_2 and w are words. We regard $\mathcal{A}_\Sigma = (\mathcal{A}_\Sigma, +, \sqcup)$ and call it the “shuffle algebra”. For example the n -th power of a letter x_a is computed as

$$x_a^{\sqcup n} = \underbrace{x_a \sqcup \cdots \sqcup x_a}_n = n! x_a^n. \quad (4)$$

Fix any two elements a and $b \in \Sigma$ and let “ \prec ” be a total order of Σ with the maximum element a and the minimum element b . From this order, the words in \mathcal{A}_Σ are totally ordered by the lexicographic order. The Lyndon words $\mathfrak{L} = \mathfrak{L}_{\Sigma, \prec} \subset \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$ are defined as follows:

$$\mathfrak{L} = \{w \neq 1 \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma: \text{word} \mid \text{for any non-trivial decomposition } w = uv, w \prec v\}.$$

In particular $\mathfrak{L} \supset \{x_a\}_{a \in \Sigma}$ and Lyndon words which start from x_a (respectively ends at x_b) are only x_a (respectively x_b). Then the shuffle algebra \mathcal{A}_Σ is the commutative polynomial algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{L}]$ ([10] Theorem 6.1.). We define

subalgebras of \mathcal{A}_Σ as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b &:= \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{L} \setminus \{x_b\}] = \mathbb{C}.1 \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{l \in \Sigma \\ l \neq b}} \mathcal{A}_\Sigma x_l, \\ \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab} &:= \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{L} \setminus \{x_a, x_b\}] = \mathbb{C}.1 \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{l_1, l_2 \in \Sigma \\ l_1 \neq a, l_2 \neq b}} x_{l_1} \mathcal{A}_\Sigma x_{l_2}.\end{aligned}$$

Because x_a and $x_b \in L$, \mathcal{A}_Σ can be written as follows:

$$\mathcal{A}_\Sigma = \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b[x_b] := \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b \sqcup x_b^{\sqcup j} \quad (5)$$

$$= \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab}[x_a, x_b] := \bigoplus_{i,j=0}^{\infty} x_a^{\sqcup i} \sqcup \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab} \sqcup x_b^{\sqcup j}. \quad (6)$$

Using these decompositions, we define $\text{reg}^b : \mathcal{A}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b$ and $\text{reg}^{ab} : \mathcal{A}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab}$ to be the maps sending any word to its constant term of $\mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b[x_b]$ and $\mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab}[x_a, x_b]$ respectively. By definition, reg^b and reg^{ab} are \sqcup -homomorphisms.

Proposition 1 ([8]). *For $w = w_b x_b^n = x_a^m w_{ab} x_b^n \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$ ($w_b \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b, w_{ab} \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab}$) we have*

$$\text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^n) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j w_b x_b^{n-j} \sqcup x_b^j, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{reg}^{ab}(x_a^m w_{ab} x_b^n) = \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^{i+j} x_a^i \sqcup x_a^{m-i} w_{ab} x_b^{n-j} \sqcup x_b^j, \quad (8)$$

$$w = \sum_{j=0}^n \text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^{n-j}) \sqcup x_b^j = \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{j=0}^n x_a^i \sqcup \text{reg}^{ab}(x_a^{m-i} w_{ab} x_b^{n-j}) \sqcup x_b^j. \quad (9)$$

Prepare the generating function of all words of \mathcal{A}_Σ in the non-commutative power series algebra $\mathcal{A}_\Sigma \langle \langle X_a; a \in \Sigma \rangle \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_W wW &= 1 + x_{a_0} X_{a_0} + x_{a_1} X_{a_1} + x_{a_2} X_{a_2} \cdots \\ &\quad + x_{a_0} x_{a_0} X_{a_0} X_{a_0} + x_{a_0} x_{a_1} X_{a_0} X_{a_1} + x_{a_0} x_{a_2} X_{a_0} X_{a_2} + \cdots \\ &\quad + x_{a_1} x_{a_0} X_{a_1} X_{a_0} + x_{a_1} x_{a_1} X_{a_1} X_{a_1} + x_{a_1} x_{a_2} X_{a_1} X_{a_2} + \cdots,\end{aligned}$$

where the sum is taken over all words in $\mathcal{A}_\Sigma \langle \langle X_a; a \in \Sigma \rangle \rangle$ and W is the capitalization of w . Noting (4) and using this generating function, (9) can

be expressed by

$$\sum_W wW = \left(\sum_W \text{reg}^b(w)W \right) \times \exp(x_b X_b) \quad (10)$$

$$= \exp(x_a X_a) \times \left(\sum_W \text{reg}^{ab}(w)W \right) \times \exp(x_b X_b), \quad (11)$$

where $\exp(xX)$ means

$$\exp(xX) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{\mathfrak{w}n}}{n!} X^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n X^n.$$

The inverse $(\sum_W wW)^{-1}$ is

$$\left(\sum_W wW \right)^{-1} = \sum_W S(w)W = \sum_W wS(W)$$

where S is an anti-involution w.r.t. the ordinary product defined by $S : x_a \mapsto -x_a, X_a \mapsto -X_a$. In general any homomorphism or anti-homomorphism w.r.t. ordinary product is a homomorphism w.r.t. \mathfrak{w} . So S is also a \mathfrak{w} -homomorphism.

3 Multiple Polylogarithms

For a word $w = x_b^{k_1-1} x_{c_1} \cdots x_b^{k_{r-1}-1} x_{c_{r-1}} x_b^{k_r-1} x_{c_r} \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b$ ($b \neq c_i \in \Sigma$) we define the multiple polylogarithm (of one variable) $\text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(1; z) &:= 1, \\ \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z) &:= (-1)^r \lambda \left(\begin{array}{cccc} k_1 & \cdots & k_{r-1} & k_r \\ \frac{c_1-b}{z-b} & \cdots & \frac{c_{r-1}-b}{z-b} & \frac{c_r-b}{z-b} \end{array} \right) \\ &= (-1)^r \sum_{m_1 > \cdots > m_r > 0} \frac{\left(\frac{z-b}{c_1-b} \right)^{m_1-m_2} \cdots \left(\frac{z-b}{c_{r-1}-b} \right)^{m_{r-1}-m_r} \left(\frac{z-b}{c_r-b} \right)^{m_r}}{m_1^{k_1} \cdots m_{r-1}^{k_{r-1}} m_r^{k_r}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the series converges absolutely for $|z-b| < \min_{c \in \Sigma} |c-b|$. If the weight of w is greater than or equal to 1, $\text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; b) = 0$. Moreover Li is extended linearly w.r.t. w . For example

$$\text{Li}_\Sigma^b(x_c; z) = (-1) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z-b}{c-b} \right)^m}{m} = \log \left(1 - \frac{z-b}{c-b} \right) = \log \left(\frac{z-c}{b-c} \right). \quad (12)$$

$\text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z)$ is easily expressed as the iterated integral

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z) = & \underbrace{\int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-b} \cdots \int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-b} \int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-c_1} \cdots}_{k_1} \\ & \cdots \underbrace{\int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-b} \cdots \int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-b} \int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-c_{r-1}}}_{k_r-1} \underbrace{\int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-b} \cdots \int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-b} \int_b^z \frac{dz}{z-c_r}}_{k_r}. \end{aligned}$$

From this expression $\text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z)$ can be analytically continued to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \Sigma$ and the derivative is

$$\frac{d}{dz} \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(x_c w; z) = \frac{1}{z-c} \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z) \quad (13)$$

for any letter c and any word $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b$. By using an induction w.r.t. the sum of weight of words, we obtain the next proposition.

Proposition 2. *For any words $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b$,*

$$\text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w_1; z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w_2; z) = \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w_1 \sqcup w_2; z).$$

This proposition inspires us to define $\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z)$ for any word $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$ by

$$\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z) := \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(w; z) \quad \text{for } w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b, \quad (14)$$

$$\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b; z) := \log \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right) = \text{Li}_\Sigma^a(x_b; z), \quad (15)$$

and extend as a \sqcup -homomorphism w.r.t. \mathcal{A}_Σ . It is well-defined because of (5).

Theorem 3.

$$H_\Sigma^{ab}(z) = \sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z) W.$$

Proof. Applying $\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\cdot; z)$ to (10) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z) W &= \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(\text{reg}^b(w); z) W \right) \times \exp(\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b; z) X_b) \\ &= \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^b(\text{reg}^b(w); z) W \right) \times \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right)^{X_b}. \end{aligned}$$

So the asymptotic property is satisfied. We must show that this series is the solution of (3), i.e. (13) holds for any $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$. Applying (7) to the word $x_c w_b x_b^n$ ($w_b \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^b$) we have

$$\text{reg}^b(x_c w_b x_b^n) = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j x_c w_b x_b^{n-j} \sqcup x_b^j \quad (16)$$

$$= x_c \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j w_b x_b^{n-j} \sqcup x_b^j + x_b \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^j x_c w_b x_b^{n-j} \sqcup x_b^{j-1} \quad (17)$$

$$= x_c \text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^n) - x_b \text{reg}^b(x_c w_b x_b^{n-1}). \quad (18)$$

With this formula and (9), we can calculate the derivative of $\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_c w_b x_b^n; z)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dz} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_c w_b x_b^n; z) \\ &= \frac{d}{dz} \sum_{j=0}^n \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(x_c w_b x_b^{n-j}); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^j; z) \\ &= \frac{1}{z-c} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^n); z) - \frac{1}{z-b} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^{n-1}); z) \\ & \quad + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{z-c} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^{n-j}); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^j; z) \right. \\ & \quad \quad - \frac{1}{z-b} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(x_c w_b x_b^{n-j-1}); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^j; z) \\ & \quad \quad \left. + \frac{1}{z-b} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(x_c w_b x_b^{n-j}); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^{j-1}; z) \right\} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{z-c} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(w_b); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^n; z) \\ & \quad \quad + \frac{1}{z-b} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(x_c w_b); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^{n-1}; z) \\ &= \frac{1}{z-c} \sum_{j=0}^n \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^b(w_b x_b^{n-j}); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_b^j; z) \\ &= \frac{1}{z-c} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w_b x_b^n; z). \end{aligned}$$

□

Using (11), (12) and (15) $H_\Sigma^{ab}(z)$ also can be written as

$$H_\Sigma^{ab}(z) = \left(\frac{z-a}{b-a} \right)^{X_a} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w); z) W \right) \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right)^{X_b},$$

and in the same way $H_\Sigma^{ba}(z)$ is

$$H_\Sigma^{ba}(z) = \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right)^{X_b} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ba}(\text{reg}^{ba}(w); z) W \right) \left(\frac{z-a}{b-a} \right)^{X_a}.$$

Let a be one of the nearest points of Σ to b . Then the ratio of these two solutions is

$$\begin{aligned} & H_\Sigma^{ba}(z)^{-1} H_\Sigma^{ab}(z) \\ &= \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ba}(S(w); z) W \right) \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z) W \right) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$= \sum_W \left(\sum_{w_1 w_2 = w} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ba}(S(w_1); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w_2; z) \right) W \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{z-a}{b-a} \right)^{-X_a} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ba}(\text{reg}^{ba} \circ S(w); z) W \right) \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right)^{-X_b} \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{z-a}{b-a} \right)^{X_a} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w); z) W \right) \left(\frac{z-b}{a-b} \right)^{X_b}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

On the other hand, for any $w = x_b^{k_1-1} x_{c_1} \cdots x_b^{k_r-1} x_{c_r} \in \mathcal{A}^{ab}$, $\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z)$ can be evaluated at $z = a$. We define $\mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab} : \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to be this evaluation:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(w) &:= \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; ta + (1-t)b) \\ &= (-1)^r \sum_{m_1=r}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1 > m_2 > \cdots > m_r > 0} \frac{\left(\frac{a-b}{c_1-b} \right)^{m_1-m_2} \cdots \left(\frac{a-b}{c_{r-1}-b} \right)^{m_{r-1}-m_r} \left(\frac{a-b}{c_r-b} \right)^{m_r}}{m_1^{k_1} \cdots m_{r-1}^{k_{r-1}} m_r^{k_r}} \\ &= (-1)^r \lambda \left(\begin{array}{ccc} k_1 & \cdots & k_r \\ \frac{c_1-b}{a-b} & \cdots & \frac{c_r-b}{a-b} \end{array} \right). \end{aligned}$$

\mathcal{L}_Σ^{ab} is obviously a \mathfrak{u} -homomorphism. Tending z to a in (21) we have

$$\Phi_\Sigma^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) = \sum_W \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w)) W.$$

The coefficients of (20) yield the functional equation

$$\sum_{w_1 w_2 = w} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ba}(S(w_1); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w_2; z) = \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w)),$$

for any word $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$. We call this functional equation “Euler’s inversion formula”. If a and b are the nearest points to each other, we can also evaluate the ratio (21) at b and we have

$$\Phi_\Sigma^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) = \sum_W \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ba}(\text{reg}^{ba} \circ S(w)) W.$$

Consequently for any word $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$ we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w)) = \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ba}(S(w))).$$

We call this equation the “duality formula”.

Theorem 4. *For any $b \in \Sigma$ and one of the nearest points $a \in \Sigma$ to b ,*

$$\Phi_\Sigma^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) = \sum_W \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w)) W.$$

In particular for any word $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab}$ we have

$$\sum_{w_1 w_2 = w} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ba}(S(w_1); z) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w_2; z) = \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(w).$$

Moreover, if b is one of the nearest points to a , we have

$$\mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ba}(S(w)) = \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(w). \quad (22)$$

Example 1. Set the singular points to be $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, $a = 1$ and $b = 0$. Then for positive integers a_i, b_i ($i = 1, \dots, s$) the coefficients of the connection matrix are written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}_{\{0,1\}}^{10}(x_0^{a_1} x_1^{b_1} x_0^{a_2} x_1^{b_2} \cdots x_0^{a_s} x_1^{b_s}) \\ &= (-)^{\sum_{i=1}^s b_i} \zeta(\underbrace{a_1 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{b_1}, \underbrace{a_2 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{b_2}, \dots, \underbrace{a_s + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{b_s}), \\ & \mathcal{L}_{\{0,1\}}^{01}(S(x_0^{a_1} x_1^{b_1} x_0^{a_2} x_1^{b_2} \cdots x_0^{a_s} x_1^{b_s})) \\ &= (-)^{\sum_{i=1}^s a_i + b_i} \mathcal{L}_{\{0,1\}}^{01}(x_1^{b_s} x_0^{a_s} \cdots x_1^{b_2} x_0^{a_2} x_1^{b_1} x_0^{a_1}) \\ &= (-)^{\sum_{i=1}^s b_i} \zeta(\underbrace{b_s + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{a_s}, \dots, \underbrace{b_2 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{a_2}, \underbrace{b_1 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{a_1}). \end{aligned}$$

From (22) we have the equation

$$\begin{aligned} & \zeta(\underbrace{a_1 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{b_1}, \underbrace{a_2 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{b_2}, \dots, \underbrace{a_s + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{b_s}) \\ &= \zeta(\underbrace{b_s + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{a_s}, \dots, \underbrace{b_2 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{a_2}, \underbrace{b_1 + 1, 1, \dots, 1}_{a_1}), \end{aligned}$$

this is the duality formula for multiple zeta values ([11]).

Euler's inversion formula for x_0x_1 is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Li}_{\{0,1\}}^{01}(x_1x_0; z) + \text{Li}_{\{0,1\}}^{01}(x_0; z) \text{Li}_{\{0,1\}}^{10}(x_1; z) \\ + \text{Li}_{\{0,1\}}^{10}(x_0x_1; z) = \mathcal{L}_{\{0,1\}}^{10}(x_0x_1), \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently

$$\text{Li}_2(1-z) + \log(z) \log(1-z) + \text{Li}_2(z) = \zeta(2).$$

Here $\text{Li}_2(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n/n^2$ is Euler's dilogarithm. This formula is well-known as Euler's inversion formula for the dilogarithm.

Example 2. Set $\Sigma = \{0, 1, -1\}$, $a = 1$ and $b = 0$. Any word $w_{10} \in \mathcal{A}_{\{0,1,-1\}}^{10}$ can be written as

$$w_{10} = x_0^{k_1-1} x_{d_1} x_0^{k_2-1} x_{d_2} \cdots x_0^{k_{r-1}-1} x_{d_{r-1}} x_0^{k_r-1} x_{d_r} \quad (d_i = \pm 1),$$

and $S(w_{01})$ also can be written as

$$S(w_{10}) = (-)^{\sum_{i=1}^{r'} k'_i} x_1^{k'_1-1} x_{e_1} x_2^{k'_2-1} x_{e_2} \cdots x_1^{k'_{r'}-1} x_{e_{r'-1}} x_1^{k'_{r'}-1} x_{e_{r'}} \quad (e_j = 0, -1).$$

Then the duality formula gives us the equation

$$\begin{aligned} (-)^{|w_{01}|_{x_{-1}}} \sum_{m_1 > \cdots > m_{r-1} > m_r} \frac{(-1)^{d_1(m_1-m_2)+d_2(m_2-m_3)+\cdots+d_{r-1}(m_{r-1}-m_r)+d_r m_r}}{m_1^{k_1} m_2^{k_2} \cdots m_{r-1}^{k_{r-1}} m_r^{k_r}} \\ = \sum_{m_1 > \cdots > m_{r'-1} > m_{r'}} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-e_1(m_1-m_2)-e_2(m_2-m_3)-\cdots-e_{r'-1}(m_{r'-1}-m_{r'})-e_{r'} m_{r'}}}{m_1^{k'_1} m_2^{k'_2} \cdots m_{r'-1}^{k'_{r'-1}} m_{r'}^{k'_{r'}}}, \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

where $|w_{01}|_{x_{-1}}$ is the total number of factors of x_{-1} in w_{01} . For example, the duality formula w.r.t. x_{-1} is

$$-(-\log(2)) = -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^m}{m} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m = -\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad (24)$$

and the duality formula w.r.t. $x_0x_1x_{-1}$ is

$$-\sum_{m_1 > m_2} \frac{(-)^{m_2}}{m_1^2 m_2} = \sum_{m_1 > m_2} \frac{1}{m_1 m_2^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m_1-m_2}. \quad (25)$$

Equations (24) and (25) are respectively the duality formulas of Examples 6.8 and 6.1 of [2]. The left hand side of (23) is the multiple L -value of modulus 2 but unfortunately the right hand side is not.

4 Duality from the symmetry of Σ

For singular points Σ , we consider the subgroup G_Σ of the linear transforms $\text{PSL}(2; \mathbb{C})$ preserving $\Sigma \cup \{\infty\}$. Defining the action of $\sigma \in G_\Sigma$ on the $x_c \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma$ as

$$\sigma(x_c) = x_{\sigma(c)} - x_{\sigma(\infty)}$$

and extending as the homomorphism w.r.t. ordinary product (so σ is a \mathfrak{w} -homomorphism), G_Σ acts on \mathcal{A}_Σ . (Here x_∞ means 0.) Then G_Σ acts on $\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; z)$ on the left and right by

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab})(w; z) &= \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\sigma^{-1}(w); z), \\ (\text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(w; z) &= \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w; \sigma(z)). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 5. *For $\sigma, \tau \in G_\Sigma$, and $c \in \Sigma$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(x_c w; z) \\ = \left\{ \frac{1}{z - (\tau \circ \sigma)^{-1}(c)} - \frac{1}{z - (\tau \circ \sigma)^{-1}(\infty)} \right\} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(w; z). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. If $\tau(\infty) \notin \{c, \infty\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(x_c w; z) &= \frac{d}{dz} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}((x_{\tau^{-1}(c)} - x_{\tau^{-1}(\infty)})\tau^{-1}(w); \sigma(z)) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{z - \sigma^{-1}(\tau^{-1}(c))} - \frac{1}{z - \sigma^{-1}(\infty)} \right\} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(x_c w; z) \\ &\quad - \left\{ \frac{1}{z - \sigma^{-1}(\tau^{-1}(\infty))} - \frac{1}{z - \sigma^{-1}(\infty)} \right\} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(x_c w; z) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{z - (\tau \circ \sigma)^{-1}(c)} - \frac{1}{z - (\tau \circ \sigma)^{-1}(\infty)} \right\} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(w; z). \end{aligned}$$

If $\tau(\infty) = c$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dz} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(x_c w; z) &= -\frac{d}{dz} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(x_{\tau^{-1}(\infty)}\tau^{-1}(w); \sigma(z)) \\ &= -\left\{ \frac{1}{z - \sigma^{-1}(\tau^{-1}(\infty))} - \frac{1}{z - \sigma^{-1}(\infty)} \right\} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(x_c w; z) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{z - (\tau \circ \sigma)^{-1}(c)} - \frac{1}{z - (\tau \circ \sigma)^{-1}(\infty)} \right\} (\tau \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab} \sigma)(w; z). \end{aligned}$$

In the same way the case $\tau(\infty) = \infty$ can be proved. \square

In particular take $\tau = \sigma^{-1}$ and we have

$$\frac{d}{dz} (\sigma^{-1} \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma) (x_c w; z) = \frac{1}{z - c} (\sigma^{-1} \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma) (w; z),$$

i.e.

$$(\sigma^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma)(z) = \sum_W (\sigma^{-1} \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma) (w; z) W$$

becomes the solution of (3) again. To determine this function, we need to know the asymptotic property around some point.

G_{Σ} also acts on $\mathbb{C}\langle\langle X_c; c \in \Sigma \rangle\rangle$ as

$$\sigma(X_c) = X_{\sigma(c)},$$

where $X_{\infty} = -\sum_{c \in \Sigma} X_c$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_W \sigma(w) W &= \sum_W w \sigma^{-1}(W) \\ &= \exp(x_a \sigma^{-1}(X_a)) \left(\sum_W \text{reg}^{ab}(w) \sigma^{-1}(W) \right) \exp(x_b \sigma^{-1}(X_b)). \end{aligned}$$

Applying $\text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\cdot; z)$ to this equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma)(z) &= \sum_W \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(w; \sigma(z)) \sigma^{-1}(W) \\ &= \left(\frac{\sigma(z) - a}{b - a} \right)^{X_{\sigma^{-1}(a)}} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w); \sigma(z)) \sigma^{-1}(W) \right) \left(\frac{\sigma(z) - b}{a - b} \right)^{X_{\sigma^{-1}(b)}}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular assume that $\sigma(a) = b$ and $\sigma(b) = a$. Then σ is expressed as

$$\sigma(z) = \begin{cases} a + b - z & \text{if } \sigma(z) = \infty, \\ \alpha - \frac{(\alpha - a)(\alpha - b)}{\alpha - z} & \text{for some } \alpha \in \mathbb{C} \text{ if } \sigma(z) \neq \infty, \end{cases}$$

and it is easy to check that σ is involutive. Here α is the image of ∞ . Under this assumption, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma)(z) &= \left(\frac{z - b}{a - b} \frac{a - \sigma(\infty)}{z - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_b} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w); \sigma(z)) \sigma^{-1}(W) \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{z - a}{b - a} \frac{b - \sigma(\infty)}{z - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\frac{a - \sigma(\infty)}{z - \sigma(\infty)} = \frac{b - \sigma(\infty)}{z - \sigma(\infty)} = 1 \quad \text{if } \sigma(\infty) = \infty.$$

Thus we have

$$(\sigma^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma)(z) \left(\frac{z - a}{b - a} \right)^{-X_a} \longrightarrow \left(\frac{b - \sigma(\infty)}{a - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a} \quad (z \rightarrow a),$$

in other words

$$(\sigma^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma)(z) \left(\frac{a - \sigma(\infty)}{b - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a} = H_{\Sigma}^{ba}(z).$$

Moreover assume that a and b are the nearest points to each other in Σ . Then by the above expression of $H_{\Sigma}^{ba}(z)$, we can compute the connection matrix as

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) &= H_{\Sigma}^{ba}(z)^{-1} H_{\Sigma}^{ab}(z) \\ &= \left(\frac{b - \sigma(\infty)}{a - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a} \sum_W \left(\sum_{w_1 w_2 = w} (\sigma^{-1} \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab} \sigma)(S(w_1); z) \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(w_2; z) \right) W \\ &= \left(\frac{b - a}{z - a} \frac{z - \sigma(\infty)}{a - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab} \circ \sigma \circ S(w); \sigma(z)) W \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{a - b}{z - b} \frac{z - \sigma(\infty)}{a - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_b} \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{z - a}{b - a} \right)^{X_a} \left(\sum_W \text{Li}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab}(w); z) W \right) \left(\frac{z - b}{a - b} \right)^{X_b}. \end{aligned}$$

In the above equations by tending z to a and b , we have the next theorem.

Theorem 6. *For a linear transform σ which preserves $\Sigma \cup \{\infty\}$ and interchanges a and b , two points nearest each other in Σ , we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma) &= \left(\frac{b - \sigma(\infty)}{a - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a} \left(\sum_W \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\text{reg}^{ab} \circ \tau(w)) W \right) \left(\frac{b - \sigma(\infty)}{a - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_b}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau := \sigma \circ S$. Equivalently, the inverse of $\Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma)$ can be written as

$$\Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(X_c; c \in \Sigma)^{-1} = \left(\frac{a - \sigma(\infty)}{b - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_b} \Phi_{\Sigma}^{ab}(\sigma(X_c); c \in \Sigma) \left(\frac{a - \sigma(\infty)}{b - \sigma(\infty)} \right)^{X_a}.$$

In the special case, for $w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab}$ there holds Euler's inversion formula

$$\sum_{w_1 w_2 = w} \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(\tau(w_1); \sigma(z)) \text{Li}_\Sigma^{ab}(w_2; z) = \mathcal{L}(w)$$

and a “duality formula”

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \mathcal{L}(\tau(w)). \quad (26)$$

The map τ is involutive because $\sigma \circ S = S \circ \sigma$ and both σ and S are involutive. So it is appropriate to call the equation (26) the “duality formula”.

Example 3. Let $\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$, $\sigma(z) = 1 - z$ and $b = 0$ (i.e. $a = 1$). Then τ is the anti-involution defined by

$$x_0 \mapsto -x_1, \quad x_1 \mapsto -x_0.$$

Define $\mathfrak{h}^0 = \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{10}$, $x = x_0$, $y = -x_1$, and $\zeta : \mathfrak{h}^0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for $w = x^{k_1-1}y \cdots x^{k_r-1}y \in \mathfrak{h}^0$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(w) &:= \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(w) = \sum_{m_1 > m_2 > \cdots > m_r} \frac{1}{m_1^{k_1} m_2^{k_2} \cdots m_r^{k_r}} \\ &= \zeta(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r); \end{aligned}$$

then τ is the anti-involutive mapping

$$x \mapsto y, \quad y \mapsto x,$$

satisfying the next relation;

$$\zeta(\tau(w)) = \zeta(w).$$

This is the formulation of the duality formula by [7].

The inverse of $\Phi_\Sigma^{10}(X_0, X_1)$ can be computed as

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_\Sigma^{10}(X_0, X_1)^{-1} &= \left(\sum_W \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{10}(\text{reg}^{10} \circ \sigma \circ S(w)) W \right)^{-1} \\ &= \sum_W \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{10}(\text{reg}^{10} \circ \sigma(w)) W = \sum_W \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{10}(\text{reg}^{10}(w)) \sigma(W) \\ &= \Phi_\Sigma^{10}(\sigma(X_0), \sigma(X_1)) = \Phi_\Sigma^{10}(X_1, X_0). \end{aligned}$$

This relation is nothing but (2).

Example 4. Take $\Sigma = \{0, \pm 1, \pm \sqrt{-1}\}$, $\sigma = (1 - z)/(1 + z)$ and $b = 0$. Then for any word of \mathcal{A}_Σ^{ab} , \mathcal{L}_Σ^{ab} corresponds to the multiple L -value of $m = 4$. For $w = x_0^{k_1-1} x_{c_1} \cdots x_0^{k_{r-1}-1} x_{c_{r-1}} x_0^{k_r-1} x_{c_r}$ the corresponding value is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(w) &= (-1)^r \sum_{m_1=r}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1 > \cdots > m_{r-1} > m_r > 0} \frac{c_1^{-m_1+m_2} \cdots c_{r-1}^{-m_{r-1}+m_r} c_r^{-m_r}}{m_1^{k_1} \cdots m_{r-1}^{k_{r-1}} m_r^{k_r}} \\ &= (-1)^r L(k_1, \dots, k_{r-1}, k_r; a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}, a_r), \end{aligned}$$

where $(\sqrt{-1})^{-a_i} = c_i$. The involution σ interchanges the singular points

$$\sigma : \quad 0 \longleftrightarrow 1, \quad \sqrt{-1} \longleftrightarrow -\sqrt{-1}, \quad -1 \longleftrightarrow \infty,$$

so the action of σ on \mathcal{A}_Σ , the action of σ on $\mathbb{C}\langle\langle X_c; c \in \Sigma \rangle\rangle$, and the action of the anti-involution $\tau = \sigma \circ S$ on \mathcal{A}_Σ are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma : \quad x_0 &\mapsto x_1 - x_{-1}, & x_1 &\mapsto x_0 - x_{-1}, & x_{-1} &\mapsto -x_{-1}, \\ x_{\sqrt{-1}} &\mapsto x_{-\sqrt{-1}} - x_{-1}, & x_{-\sqrt{-1}} &\mapsto x_{\sqrt{-1}} - x_{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma : \quad X_0 &\mapsto X_1, & X_1 &\mapsto X_0, & X_{-1} &\mapsto -X_0 - X_1 - X_{\sqrt{-1}} - X_{-1} - X_{-\sqrt{-1}}, \\ X_{\sqrt{-1}} &\mapsto X_{-\sqrt{-1}}, & X_{-\sqrt{-1}} &\mapsto X_{\sqrt{-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau : \quad x_0 &\mapsto -x_1 + x_{-1}, & x_1 &\mapsto -x_0 + x_{-1}, & x_{-1} &\mapsto x_{-1}, \\ x_{\sqrt{-1}} &\mapsto -x_{-\sqrt{-1}} + x_{-1}, & x_{-\sqrt{-1}} &\mapsto -x_{\sqrt{-1}} + x_{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We have the duality formula of multiple L -values

$$\mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(\tau(w)) = \mathcal{L}_\Sigma^{ab}(w), \quad w \in \mathcal{A}_\Sigma^{ab},$$

which is equivalent to the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Phi_\Sigma^{ab}(X_0, X_1, X_{\sqrt{-1}}, X_{-1}, X_{-\sqrt{-1}})^{-1} \\ &= 2^{X_0} \Phi_\Sigma^{ab}(\sigma(X_0), \sigma(X_1), \sigma(X_{\sqrt{-1}}), \sigma(X_{-1}), \sigma(X_{-\sqrt{-1}})) 2^{X_1}. \end{aligned}$$

The transform σ also preserves the subset $\{0, 1, -1, \infty\} \subset \Sigma \cup \{\infty\}$. So the above duality formula can be restricted from Σ to $\Sigma' = \{0, 1, -1\}$. The duality formula for Σ' is the reproduction of equation (127) of [3].

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